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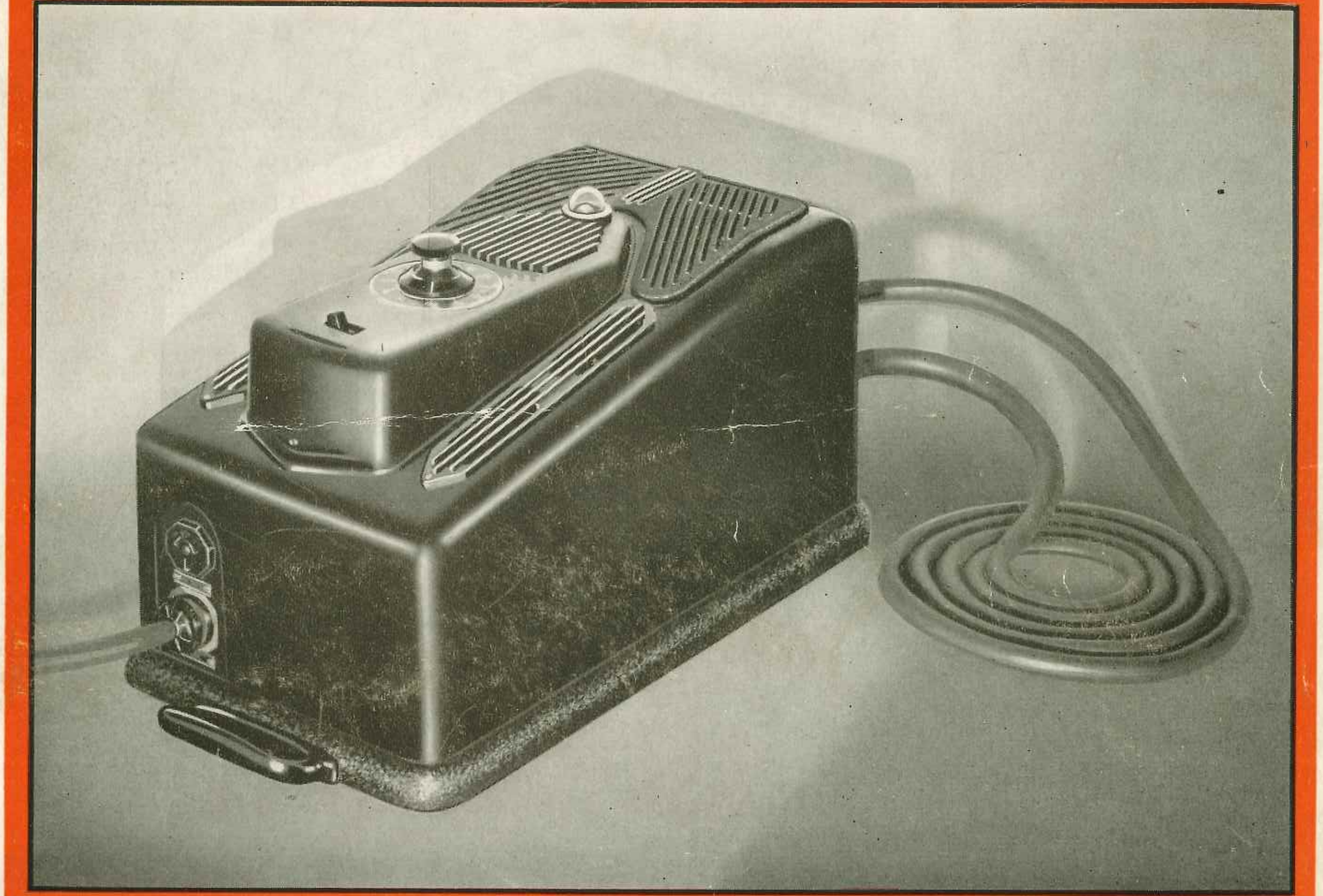
THE INDUCTOTHERM



An achievement in craftsmanship—for the modern, efficient application of therapeutic heat by electromagnetic induction

GENERAL ELECTRIC X-RAY CORPORATION

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THE INDUCTOTHERM

Wherever and whenever there is indication for the employment of heat, Inductothermy is indicated. Its action is smooth and rapid; heating is deep; application is extremely simple.

The Inductotherm's range is wide — from the treatment of local areas to the production of heat for therapeutic fever.

Patients like the Inductotherm; its quietness, the absence of complicated preparation in the procedure which accompanies its application. Physicians appreciate these features too, but like best the effectiveness of Inductothermic treatment.

Inductothermy may be defined as the heating of tissues for therapeutic purposes by the induction therein of high-frequency currents.

The Inductotherm, as the high-frequency generator for Inductothermy is called, is a vacuum-tube oscillator producing an alternating current with a frequency of approximately 12,000,000 cycles per second. The current is conducted through a flexible well-insulated cable which is wound around or about the part to be treated. This cable may also be made into a "pancake" type of coil to be placed over the desired area. The pancake coil may be permanently enclosed within an electrically non-conductive case to form a disk type applicator for the more convenient treatment of certain parts of the body.

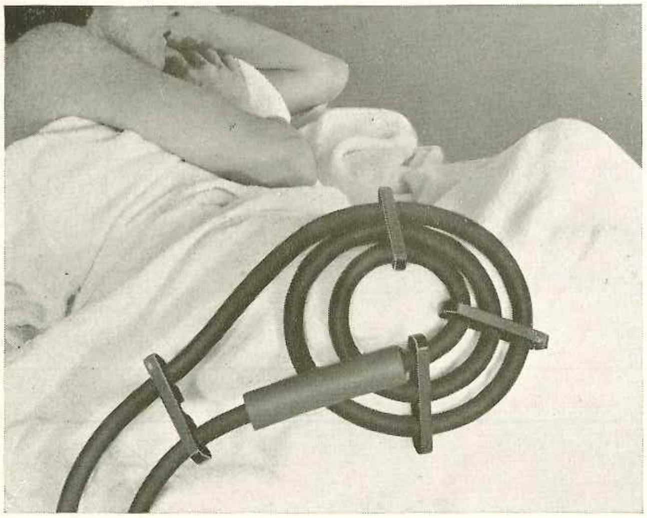
Within the coil, through which the current from the Inductotherm flows, there is set up an alternating magnetic flux having the same frequency. If a conductive material is placed within the coil, an electromotive force will be induced in it and, as a result of this induced voltage, eddy currents of the same frequency as the exciting current will flow in the conductive material.

If living tissue is subjected to the magnetic field of the Inductotherm, there will be no neuromuscular response to the eddy currents because their frequency is far above that which elicits muscular contraction.

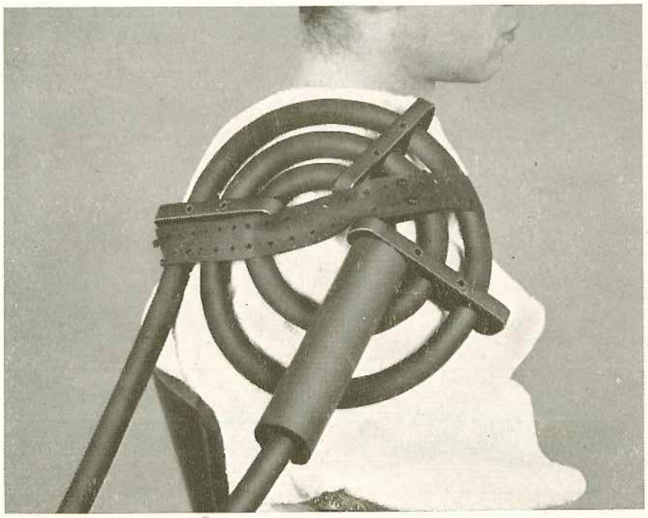
The eddy currents induced in the more conductive materials will be more intense and, therefore, the generation of heat per unit of time will be greater in these than in the less conductive materials. Obviously, if a body composed of materials of different electrical conductivities, such as the tissues of the human body, is placed within the field, the intensity of the eddy currents, and consequently the rate of heat generation, will be greatest in those materials of the greatest conductivity.

The relative conductivity of the various tissues of the body is about equal to their fluid content, this being about as follows: (Kovacs — *Electrotherapy and Light Therapy* — Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1938)

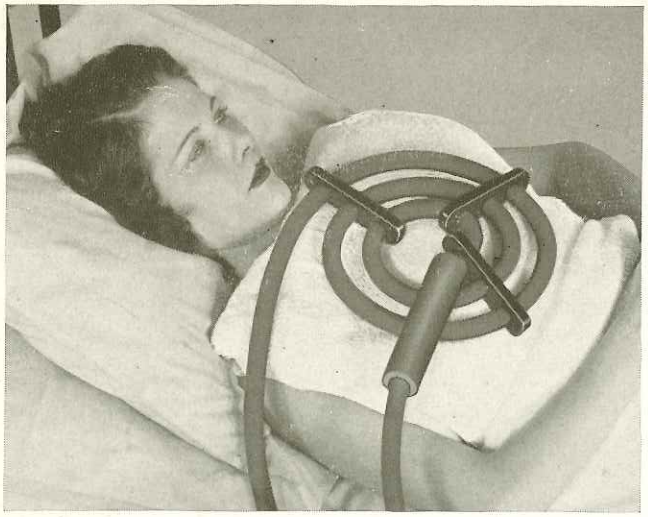
Muscle	72-75%	Fat	14%
Brain	68%	Skin and bone	5-16%



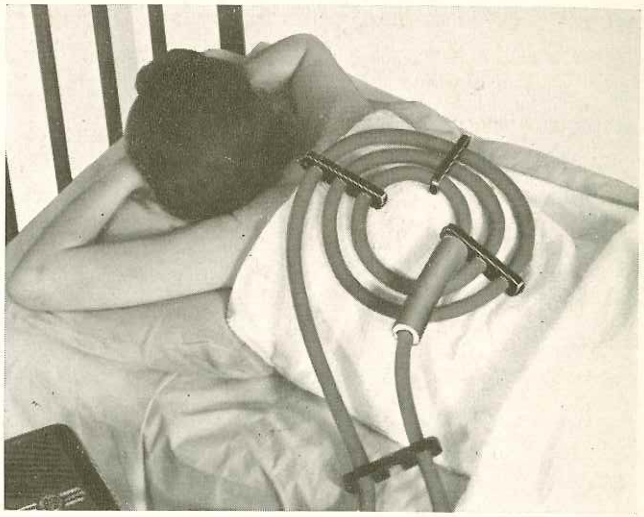
The simplicity of application of the Inductotherm is exemplified in this hip technique.



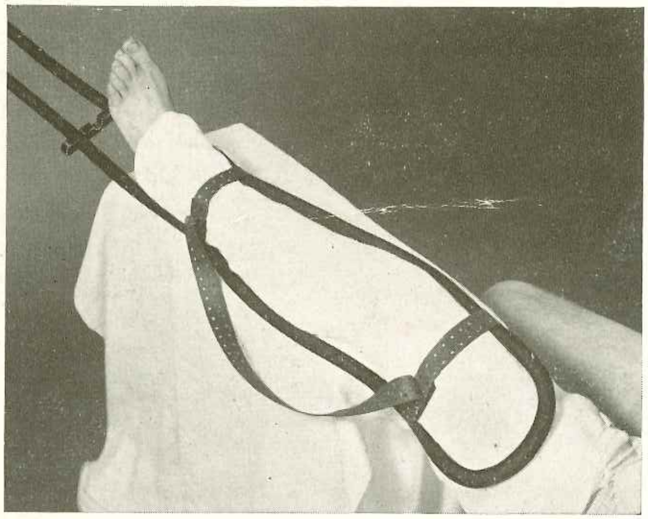
One of the difficult spots to treat by other methods, the Inductotherm cable fits snugly and comfortably over the shoulder.



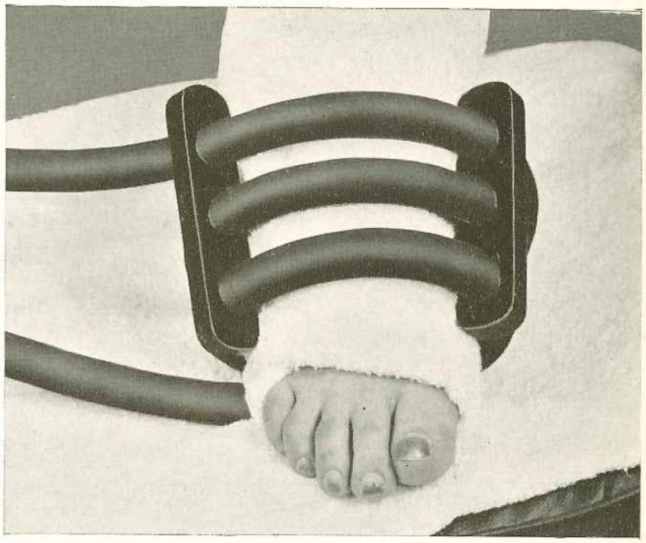
Patient's coverings need not be disturbed. Practically all Inductothermy techniques are such as to promote the comfort of the patient.



The treatment of upper, middle, or lower back is simplicity itself with this arrangement of the coil.



Quickly attached, easily positioned, the Inductotherm cable adapts itself to the treatment of any part.



Treatment of the foot or ankle.

From a consideration of these data it should be evident that, all other factors being constant, Inductothermy should be unusually effective in producing heat dominantly in the vascular type of tissue.

"Short-wave" diathermy, to employ a commonly used term, is the application of relatively high-frequency alternating currents for the production of heat in tissues.

Application may be made in two different ways:

(1) by subjecting the tissues to be treated to the high-frequency *magnetic* field set up by a coiled cable through which the current from a vacuum-tube oscillator flows,

(2) by subjecting the part to be treated to an alternating *electric* field as exists between plate or cuff electrodes.

With Inductothermy (magnetic field) the current is *not* passed through the tissues, but generates a secondary induced current within the tissues themselves.

The condenser electrode method (electric field) differs in that the current *is* passed through the tissues between two padded and insulated electrodes.

The main differences between present-day condenser

N.B. The techniques illustrated in this booklet show correct positioning of the electrode cable or disk; in practice additional insulation against heat losses is used, such as bath towels, blankets or rubber sheets.

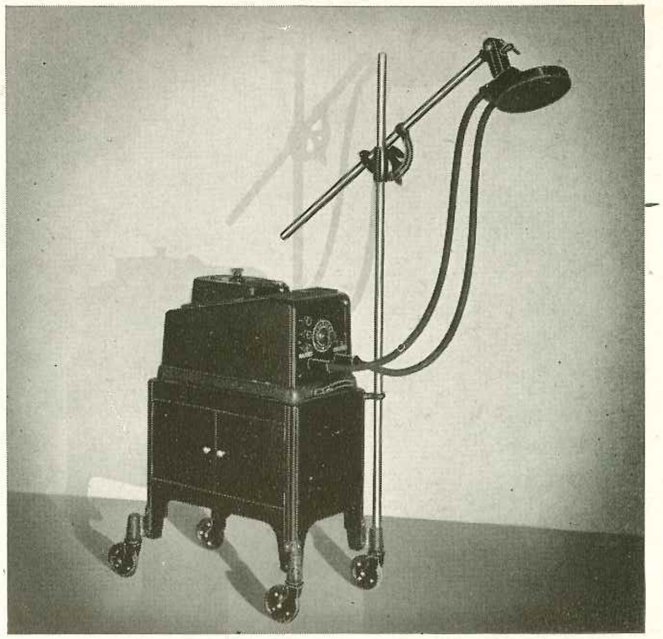
electrode (electric field) diathermy and the older conventional diathermy are that frequencies have been stepped up and the modern electrodes do not come in actual contact with the skin. A clear evaluation of the three modalities — Inductothermy (magnetic field), conventional diathermy, and condenser electrode diathermy (electric field) — based on scientifically conducted tests is given in the report of Coulter and Osborne (*Journal of Medicine,* August 1937):

> "The condenser electrode technique (double pad)* is capable of producing only slight degrees of heat in the depth of human tissues. It results mainly in high surface and subcutaneous heating only.
>
> "Air-spaced electrodes* used with correct techniques will produce heat deep in human tissues.
>
> "The double-cuff technique* is an efficient method for producing heat in the depth of human tissues.
>
> "Conventional diathermy heats human tissues efficiently in the depths but requires more skilled technique for its application. It is more efficient than the pad electrodes of the condenser method of the electric field.*
>
> "ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION** IS THE SIMPLEST, BY FAR THE MOST EFFECTIVE, AND SAFEST WAY OF RAISING BODY TEMPERATURE."

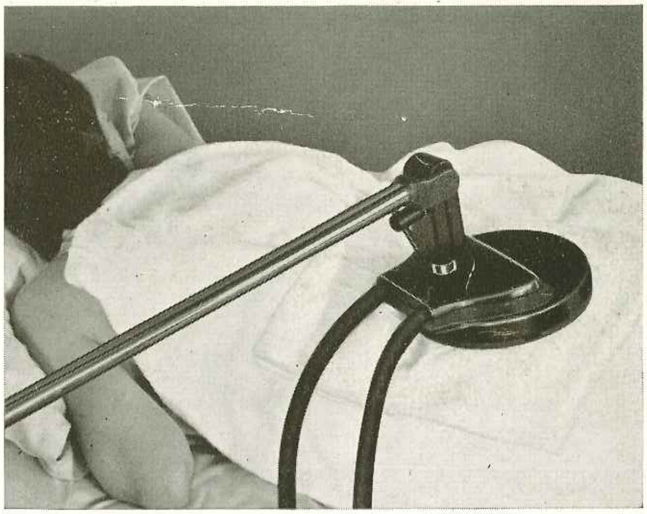
HOW INDUCTOTHERMY IS USED —

Simplicity of application and operation are inherent qualities of Inductothermy. In the matter of controls, for instance, there are only two: an "on-and-off" switch, and an intensity regulator. When the main switch is closed, heat is immediately generated deep in the tissues. There is no waiting, no fussing with electrodes. Degree of heating is under immediate control by the mere adjusting of the intensity regulator and there is certainty that the heating effect is located where heat is needed — in the deep vascular tissues.

Application of Inductothermy is best explained by illustration. From the Technique Manual which accompanies each Inductotherm, the illustrations shown herewith have been taken. Study them. By means of "spacers", turns of the coil are kept in position, the coil made to fit the part under treatment. During Inductotherm treatment, patients are at ease and, because of the flexibility of the coil, can be positioned to best advantage.



Inductotherm, mobile cabinet, and disk-type electrode.



No weight on the patient. Particularly valuable in pneumonia and traumatic injuries. The convenience of the disk electrode is evident.

DISK ELECTRODES FOR THE INDUCTOTHERM

Where a good share of the work to be done is based upon "pancake" coil techniques as explained and illustrated in the Technique Manual and shown in accompanying photographs, it is most convenient to use the disk type of electrode which is, in reality, the Inductotherm cable made into a flat coil and enclosed within an insulating cover.

The disks are available in two sizes, 8 inches and 12 inches in diameter. Choice of size will depend upon the area to be treated. The convenience which

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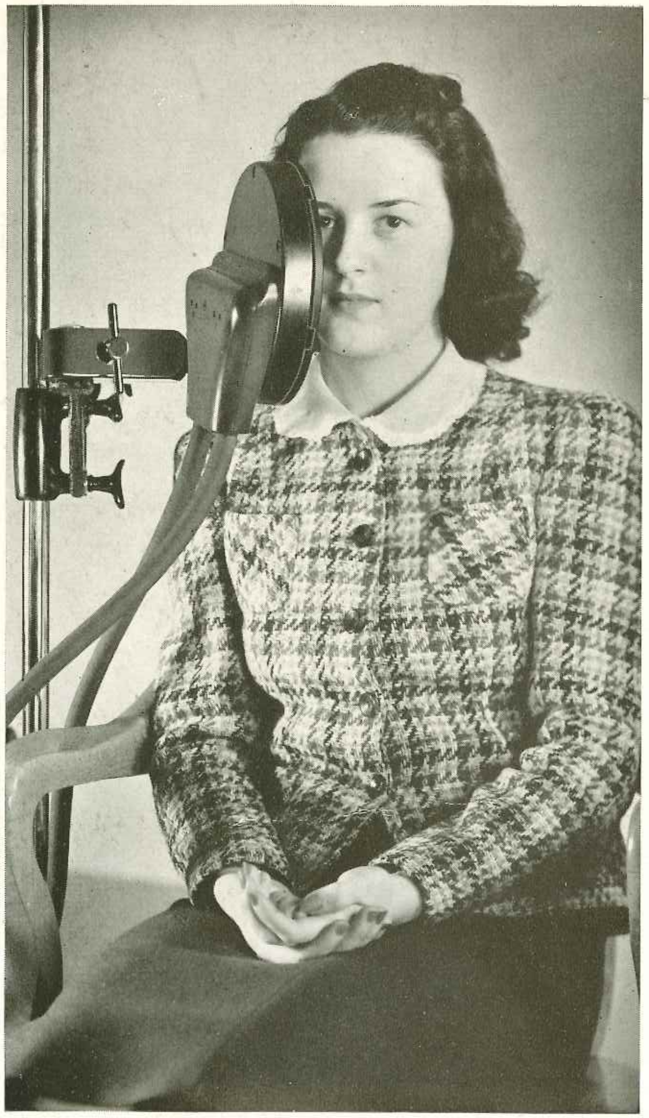
* Condenser electrode (electric field) diathermy.

** Inductothermy.



Local treatments of head regions such as sinuses, eyes, or ear, are facilitated by the small disk electrode.

attends the use of the disk electrodes makes their inclusion with the Inductotherm well worth consideration. A floor stand with chromium plated arms provides a means of holding the disk so that no weight need be put upon the patient. This is an important consideration especially in the treatment of pneumonia or in many of the traumatic conditions where extra weight might bring extreme discomfort.

The floor stand, or the mobile cabinet which may also be equipped to support the disk-type electrodes may be obtained at reasonable cost. Both are illustrated.

THE INDUCTOTHERM IS PORTABLE

The convenient size and comparative light weight of the Inductotherm are physical features which recommend it. They permit the apparatus to be transported from one room or ward to another or into the patient's home if occasion demands.

The Inductotherm was given sturdiness of construction to insure endurance under hard use. Both in appearance and in use it is a scientific apparatus built to render efficient service in the day-in-and-day-out routine of physician or institution. It is of modern design, attractively finished in a combination of morocco and gloss black, polished aluminum, and chromium plate.

THERE IS ONLY ONE INDUCTOTHERM

The Inductotherm was developed and introduced by the General Electric X-Ray Corporation. As with all such highly successful devices, similar products have been promoted and sold. But there is only one Inductotherm. It is easy to recognize; its appearance is distinctive; nothing fancy conceals the ruggedness of its construction. There are no gadgets to complicate its performance. It is made to do certain important things and does them consistently well. The Inductotherm was designed to make electromagnetic induction available for the heating of the deep tissues of the body. It does this. When you purchase an Inductotherm you acquire a better means of producing heat for medical purposes, for treatment of localized disorders, creating of artificial fever, and some minor electrosurgery. There is only one Inductotherm and *it* bears the G-E monogram.

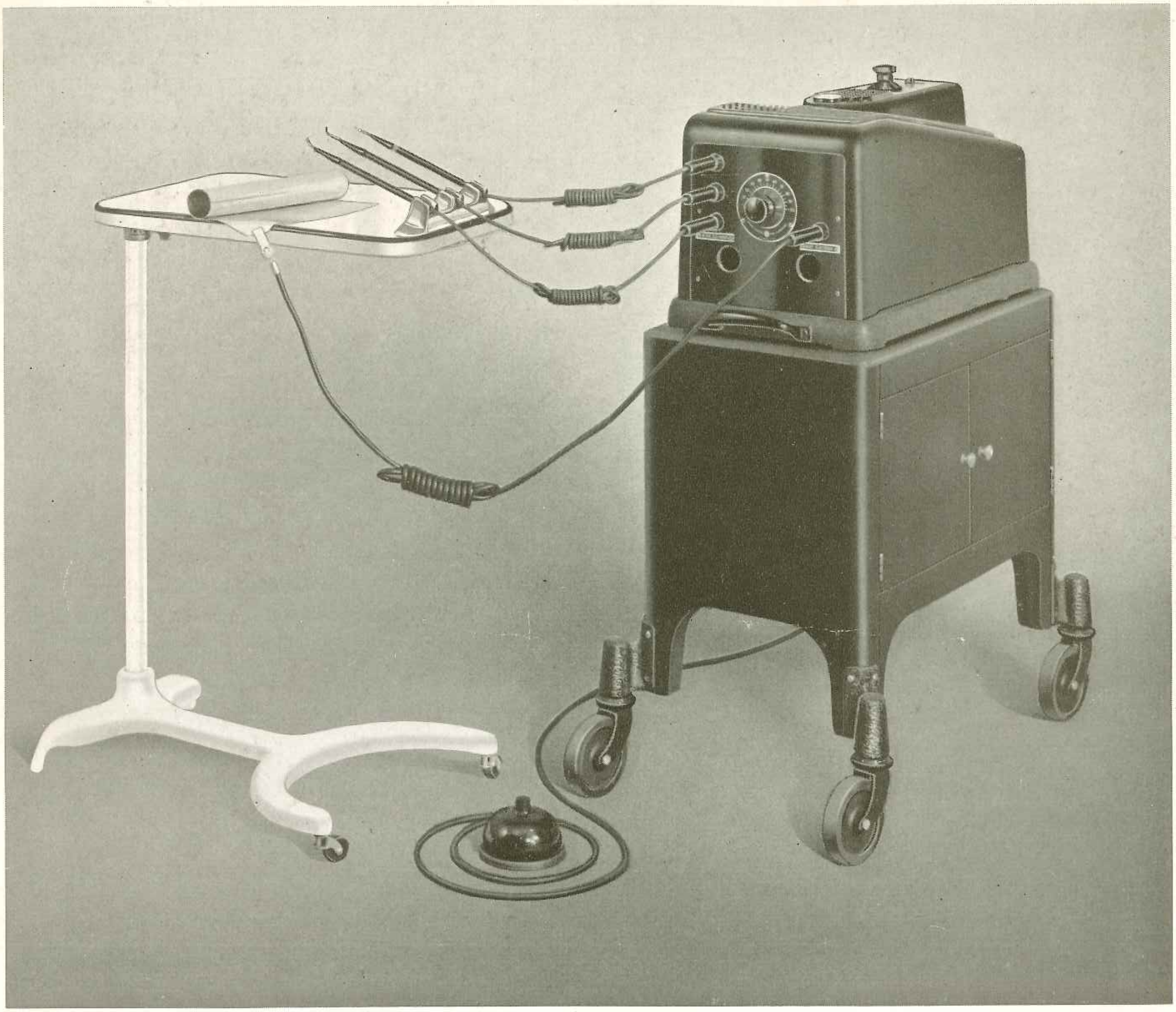
The basic principle of the Inductotherm has been proved best for the purpose. The apparatus from mechanical and electrical standpoints is a superior product. You would use it often and with complete confidence as do the several thousands who already own Inductotherms.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE INDUCTOTHERM

The overall dimensions of the Inductotherm are approximately 25 x 12 x 13 inches. Weight 69 pounds, 113 pounds when shipped.

Standard equipment includes a twelve foot cable so flexible that it can readily be adapted to the part to be treated. Disk electrodes, supporting stand, mobile cabinet, or surgical attachment are accessories which may be obtained on separate order.

THE INDUCTOTHERM IN ELECTROSURGERY



At small additional cost the Inductotherm can be supplied to deliver a cutting and coagulating current for electrosurgery exclusive of prostatic resection. The Inductotherm with surgical attachment illustrated on this page provides an output control, receptacles for three electrodes (cutting or coagulating) and one body (dispersive) electrode. A complete set of electrodes, necessary cords, and foot switch are included.

The Inductotherm with surgical attachment is none the less available for use in treatment of the wide range of local conditions or for Inductopyrexia.

SURGICAL ELECTRODES

Standard Surgical Electrodes

With each Inductotherm equipped for electrosurgery a set of six different electrodes is supplied (see illustration on page 7). In addition to these, a wide range of electrodes for special purposes is available. Four of the more widely used of these are illustrated and described here. By owning a group selected according to one's type of practice, full advantage can be taken of the Surgical Inductotherm's wide range of application. Particulars and prices on request.

Kimble-Jaros Erosion and Endocervical Electrode

The closely bound spiral electrode allows destruction of tissue to the desired depth, facilitating cervical coagulation. The electrode end is employed effectively for the treatment of cervical erosions. It is long enough to reach the internal os.

G-E Conization Electrode Set

Use in eradication and destruction of diseased endocervical mucous membrane and its contained glandular structures by the Hyams method.

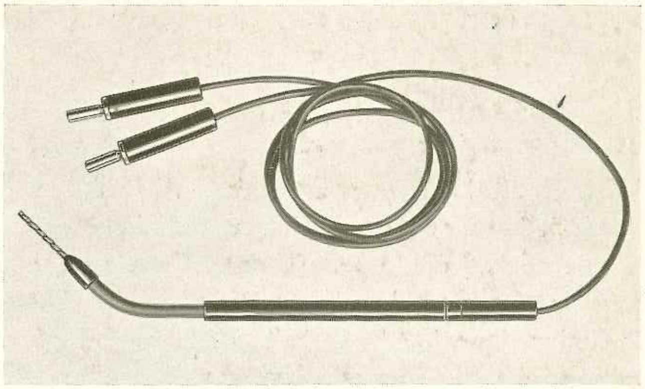
Consists of handle, cord, and three tip electrodes. Tips and handle can be sterilized in cold solutions. Insulation on the longitudinal electrode tip extends beyond the end of the active element to protect the internal os. Handle is freely rotatable; a spring maintains even contact on the current carrying part of the electrode.

Jaros Duoterminal Electrodes

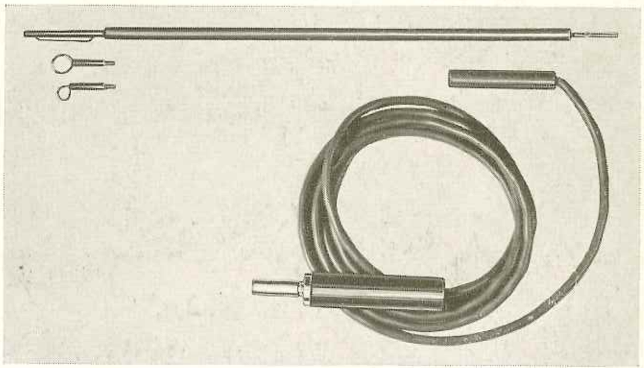
For Turbinates: Flexible distal portion rigid enough so that sufficient operating pressure may be exerted. Will retain shape after being bent into position. Reduced size of tip gives greater visibility of operative field. Active terminals may be bent to straddle the tissue under treatment.

For Tonsils: Semi-rigid shank may be adjusted to bring any part of the area to be treated into the line of vision. Active points can be separated (for slow, massive coagulation) or approximated (for rapid, accurate, localized work). Large diameter of active points allows gradual spreading of coagulation over treated areas. No fulguration at point of application.

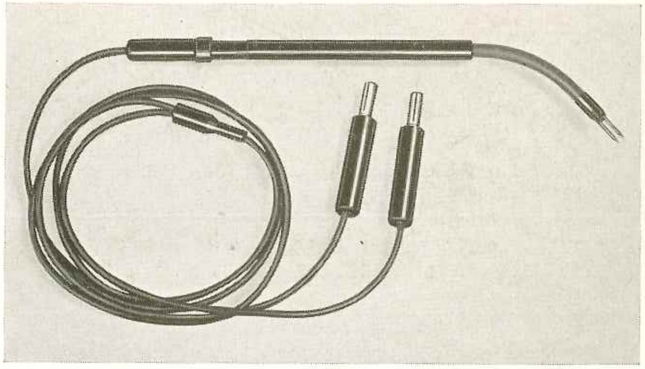
Jaros Duoterminal Electrodes are practically unbreakable. No necessarily detachable parts, yet easily removed from cord.



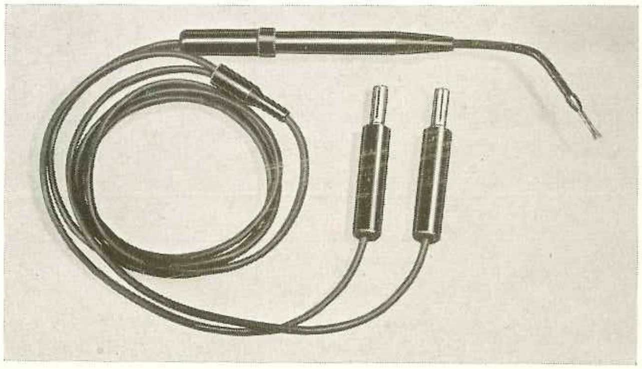
Kimble-Jaros Erosion and Endocervical Electrode.



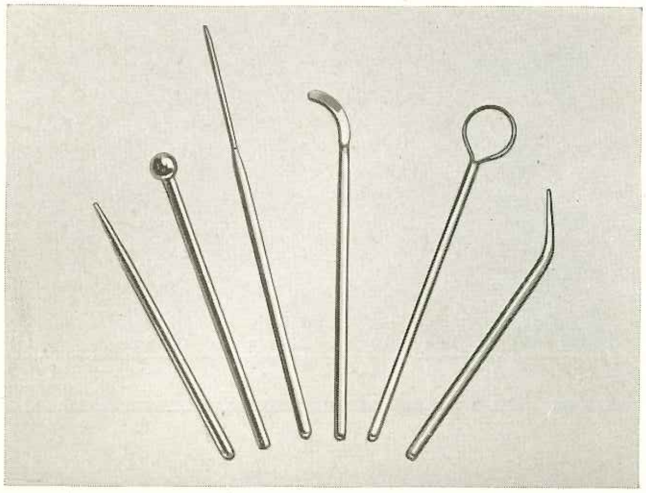
Hyams Conization Electrode.



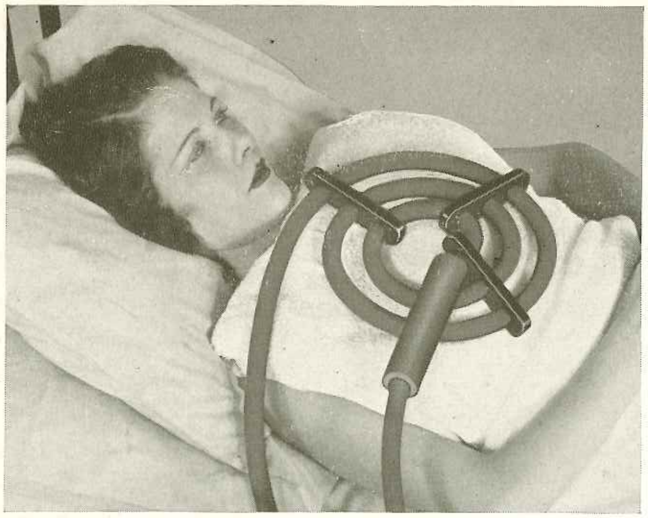
Jaros Duoterminal Electrode for Tonsils.



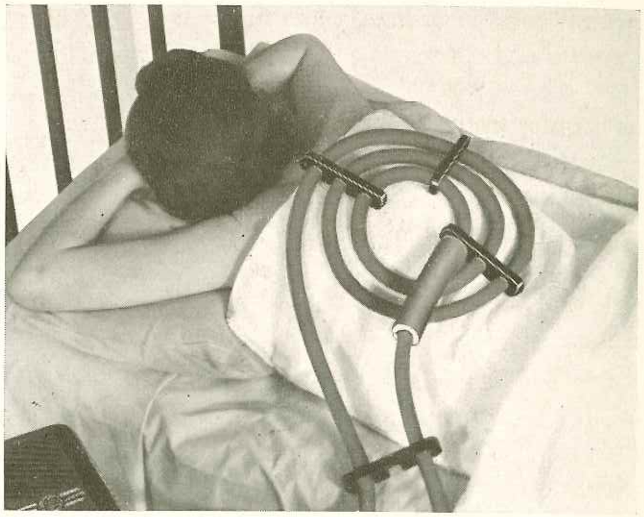
Jaros Duoterminal Electrode for Turbinates.



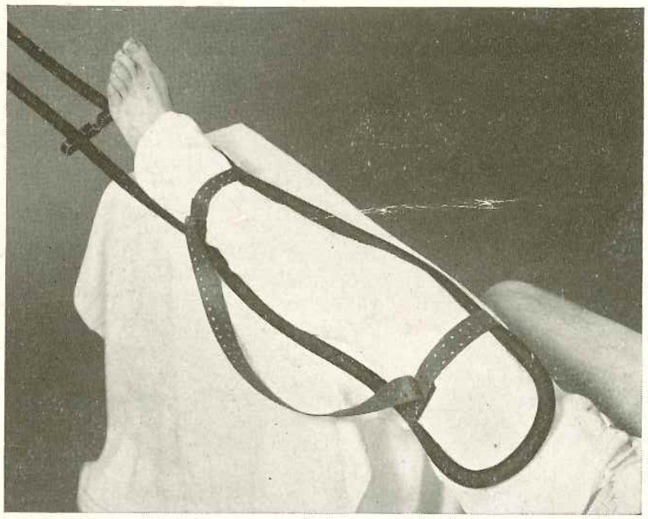
Surgical electrodes which accompany each ***Inductotherm*** *equipped for surgery.*



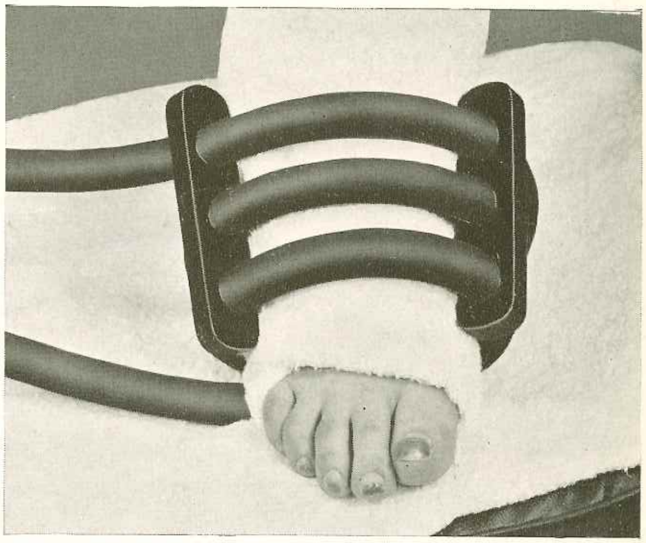
Patient's coverings need not be disturbed. Practically all Inductothermy techniques are such as to promote the comfort of the patient.



The treatment of upper, middle, or lower back is simplicity itself with this arrangement of the coil.



Quickly attached, easily positioned, the Inductotherm cable adapts itself to the treatment of any part.



Treatment of the foot or ankle.

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"Short-wave" diathermy, to employ a commonly used term, is the application of relatively high-frequency alternating currents for the production of heat in tissues.

Application may be made in two different ways:

(1) by subjecting the tissues to be treated to the high-frequency *magnetic* field set up by a coiled cable through which the current from a vacuum-tube oscillator flows,

(2) by subjecting the part to be treated to an alternating *electric* field as exists between plate or cuff electrodes.

With Inductothermy (magnetic field) the current is *not* passed through the tissues, but generates a secondary induced current within the tissues themselves.

The condenser electrode method (electric field) differs in that the current *is* passed through the tissues between two padded and insulated electrodes.

N.B. The techniques illustrated in this booklet show correct positioning of the electrode cable or disk; in practice additional insulation against heat losses is used, such as bath towels, blankets or rubber sheets.

The main differences between present-day condenser

THE INDUCTOTHERM IN ELECTROPYREXIA

A great deal of the growth of fever therapy can be traced to the introduction of the Inductotherm. With it, as the agent for heating, clinicians have developed many of the satisfactory techniques which have made of electropyrexia one of the most important of present-day therapeutic measures. Now, in conjunction with the G-E all-metal air-conditioned cabinet, the Inductotherm becomes even more efficient in this great field.

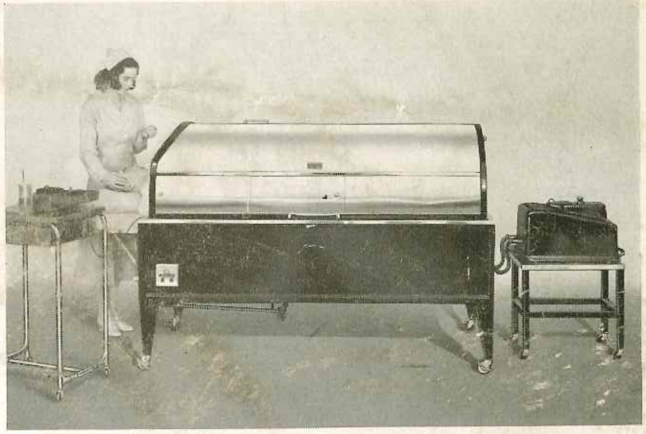
Even though it is properly a hospital procedure, modern Inductopyrexia is of extreme importance in the daily practice of almost every physician. To the general practitioner most eventual fever therapy cases come first. He should know, therefore, just when application of therapeutic fever is indicated, what constitutes proper facilities for its administration, and where such facilities are available.

If there is a complete installation of General Electric Fever Equipment nearby, then the physician may have certainty that his patients will receive the benefits of the most modern of apparatus and method, widely accepted as efficient, effective, and humane.

If there is no such installation nearby, then, by all means give consideration to putting one in.

The Inductotherm is unique in that it may be used equally well for Inductopyrexia or Inductothermy. The one apparatus serves both purposes.

Patient undergoing fever treatment under most modern of methods and with the benefit of finest equipment—Inductotherm, G-E Fever Cabinet, and G-E Electric Indicating Thermometer.

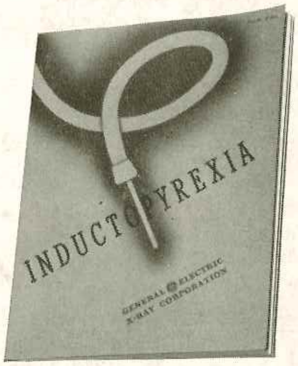


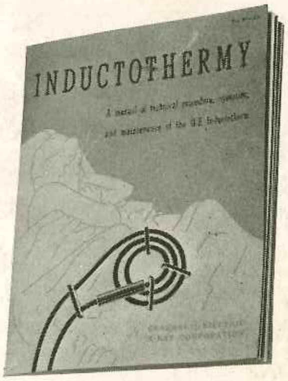
The Inductotherm and G-E air-conditioned Fever Cabinet, preferred combination for administration of fever therapy. After the induction period, the Inductotherm may be used for other treatments elsewhere.

TECHNIQUE MANUALS FOR THE INDUCTOTHERM

With each Inductotherm is sent a Technique Manual which illustrates and describes the treatment of the various parts of the body.

With each G-E Fever Cabinet a similar manual describes not only the operation of the apparatus but gives the complete routine for the administration of therapeutic fever by electromagnetic induction.





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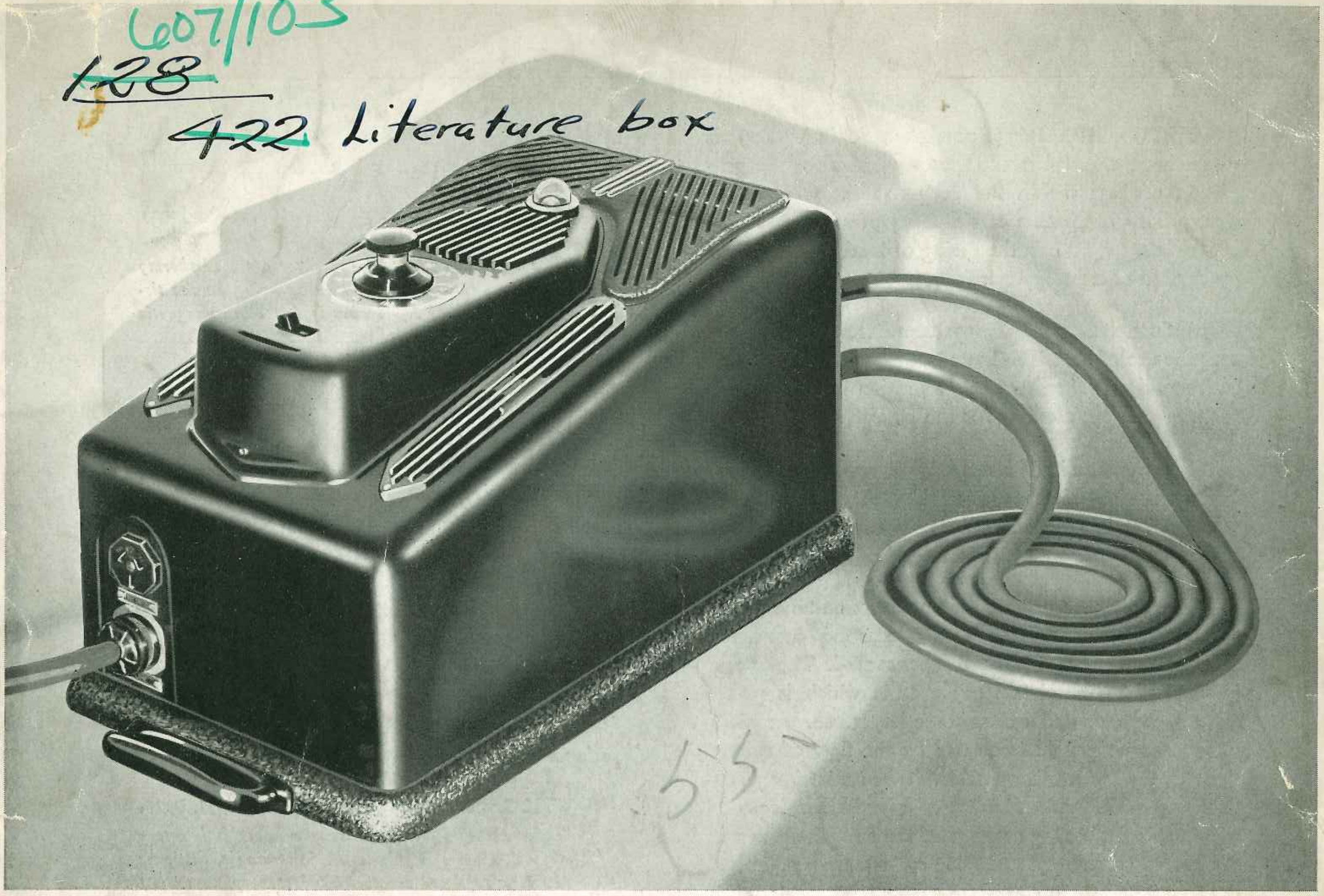

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DEEP TISSUE HEATING by Electromagnetic Induction

THE G-E INDUCTOTHERM

For Use in Local Treatment or Electropyrexia

GENERAL ELECTRIC
X-RAY CORPORATION

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What It Is • • • What It

INDUCTOTHERMY (electromagnetic induction) is the most effective method known today for the generation of heat within the deep tissues. It offers an entirely new conception of simplicity of application and ease of control, both in the giving of local treatment and production of electropyrexia.

Inductothermy is employable wherever and whenever the use of heat is indicated, for its range covers the entire field of thermotherapy. Its action is rapid, and it promotes greater comfort for the patient.

The machine itself is attractive in appearance, sturdy in construction, silent and efficient in operation. No wonder that it, and the method it made possible, have gained universal, enthusiastic reception and acceptance.

The G-E Inductotherm is an electron-tube (Pliotron) oscillator, generating an alternating current of approximately 15,000,000 cycles per second. The current is conducted through a flexible cable which is placed around, over, or under the part to be treated. An alternating magnetic field is created by the flow of current through the Inductotherm cable. When electrically conductive material, such as human or animal tissue, is placed within this field, eddy currents of the same frequency as the exciting current (15,000,000 cycles) are produced in the tissues and these, in turn, generate heat.

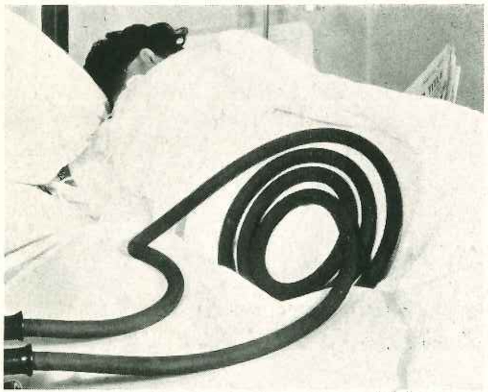
The more conductive the tissue, the greater is the heating effect, and Inductothermy, therefore, produces maximum heating in the vascular areas which are more conductive than adipose and skin tissues.

> G. Beard: Physiother. Rev., 16:100, (May-June) 1936.
>
> *"The relative efficacy of the short wave diathermy machines and technics for heating living human tissue at a depth of 1½ inches is (1) electromagnetic induction, coil technic...*
>
> *..."*

> Coulter & Osborne: Arch. PT, X-Ray, Rad. XVII: 135, (March) 1936.
>
> *"The electromagnetic field gave the most comfortable treatment to the patient and produced the highest temperatures."*

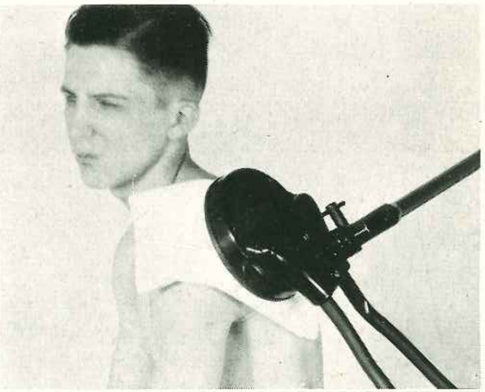
Inductothermy provides a method of heating tissue that is highly efficient and free from intricacies of application and control. The value of its inherent characteristics is best appreciated when it is borne in mind that excessive heat created in skin or fatty tissues made it difficult, with older methods, to treat successfully those patients who had large amounts of subcutaneous fat.

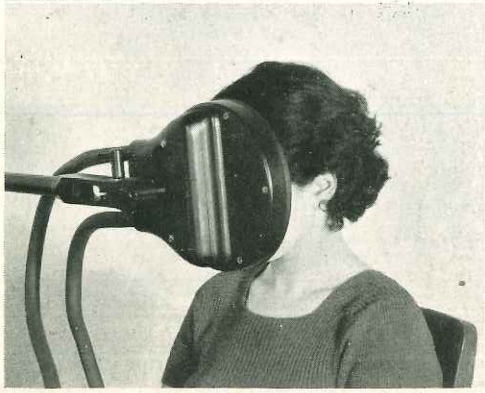
> W. K. Russell; Br. Med. Jrnl., Nov. 9, 1935. P925.
>
> *"I have found Inductothermy a most satisfactory method because it fulfills the following conditions: (1) It is safe and comfortable for the patient. (2) The apparatus is simple and convenient, silent in operation, very compact and portable. (3) The machine is easily installed, and is inexpensive to maintain."*



◀ Deep heating of the sacroiliac region with flat coil technic. Treatment may be given in the office or home. Compare its simplicity with the difficulty of applying metal electrodes.

▶ "Wrap-around" technic for the shoulder. The disk electrode may be used if preferred. If the patient is supine the pancake coil may be employed.





◀ Inductothermy is widely used in treating sinuses. Disk electrode does not touch the face.

▶ The patient is at ease, comfortable when receiving pelvic application. An office procedure, usually.

Does • • • How It Does It

WHERE INDUCTOTHERMY CAN BE EMPLOYED

Local Treatment. Employ Inductothermy in those many conditions where you would ordinarily apply or prescribe heating by means of hot water, electric pad, lamps, or older diathermic apparatus. The disadvantages of such measures are manifest, whereas when Inductothermy is used, the heating effect is immediate, soothing and deep-seated.

Respiratory Conditions. As, for example, pneumonia. Diathermy has been recognized as a valuable adjuvant measure in the treatment of pneumonia. Difficulties in application have, however, limited its use—difficulties which Inductothermy has eliminated. Inductothermy may be employed without disturbing the patient's coverings, and, already, medical literature has brought favorable reports of the use of this remarkable modality in the management of pneumonia.

Schmitt, Arch., P. T., X-Ray, Rad., XVII:5, May, 1936, 299-304.

> *"Electromagnetic induction has benefited all forms of pneumonia described. In all patients treated, the relief from dyspnea, cyanosis and pain was marked; it takes place during and after the first treatment and is usually quite complete after the second treatment."*

(Reprint on request)

Jenkins, Tex. State J. Med., 31: Dec., 1935, 474.

> *"Diathermy is indicated in all forms of pneumonia, except in cases where the patient may have had pulmonary tuberculosis. The symptomatic relief alone justifies its use. The mortality rate in 103 cases so treated was 7.76 per cent."*

Fever Therapy. A measure which, while comparatively new, is receiving a great deal of attention from the profession because of the favorable reports appearing in accredited literature. Inductothermy, because it removes the mechanical and electrical complications experienced with other physical methods, and because it offers certainty of control, is definitely the preferable means of producing hyperpyrexia. Application is so simple—control so absolute.

Of great importance is the fact that Inductothermy, as compared with all other methods used in raising body temperature, results in lower pulse rates — consistently maintained.

Schmitt, Holmquest, Marshall: "Fever Therapy," Physiother. Rev., 16:3, May-June, 1936, 98-100.

> *"The pulse is desirably regular and moderate in rate, even the maximum pulse rates obtained in this series being entirely satisfactory."*

A SIMPLIFIED SET-UP FOR INDUCTOPYREXIA

Technic recommended by Schmitt, Holmquest & Marshall, "Fever Therapy," Physiother, Rev., 16:97 (May-June), 1936.

> *"The technic described provides a method of inducing artificial fever by electromagnetic induction that is simple, efficient, and safe. The fever is readily induced, and when the desired temperature is reached is readily maintained by the insulation described without additional electrical input."*

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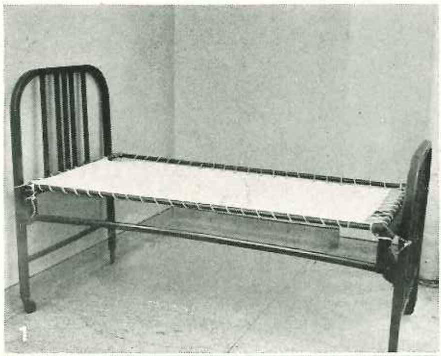
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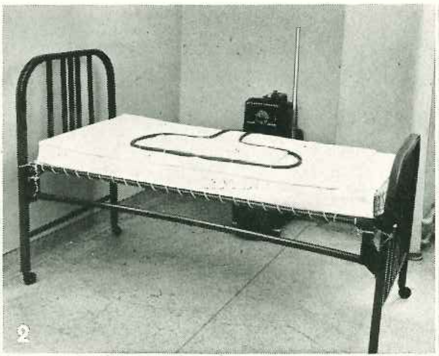
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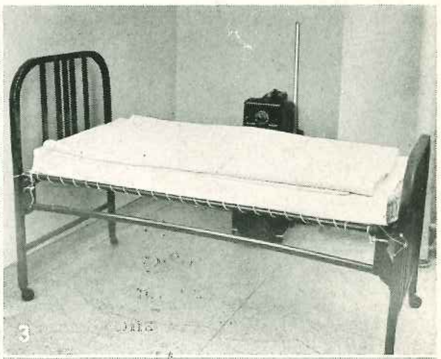
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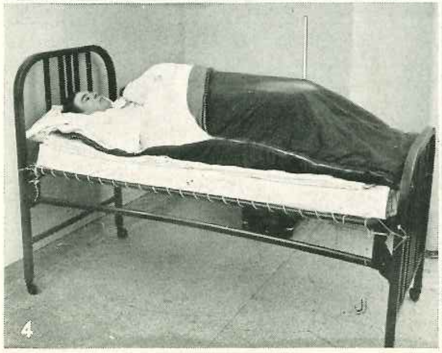
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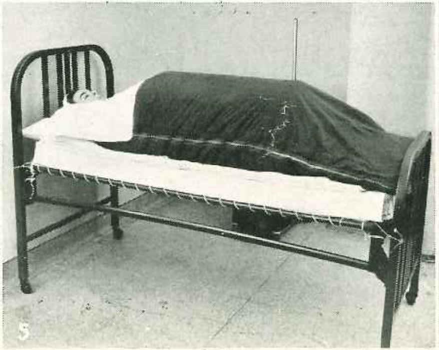
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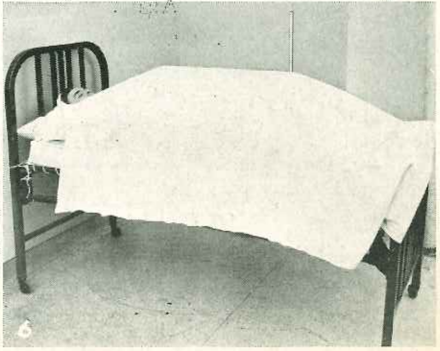
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A Handsome, Mobile Cabinet Available at Small Extra Cost

In design and finish this vehicle is in keeping with the Inductotherm. It is equipped with two 8 inch wheels and one 4 inch front caster, all rubber tired, permitting easy, silent mobility. The storage space will accommodate the various electrodes and accessories which may be used. Over-all dimensions of the cabinet, with the apparatus thereon, are approximately 21 inches in width, 20 inches in length and 40 inches in height.

SPECIFICATIONS

Over-all dimensions of the G-E Inductotherm are: 25 by 12 by 13 inches and its weight 65 pounds. It is of modern design, finished in an attractive combination of morocco and gloss black, polished aluminum and bright chromium plate.

Code PASIV Cat. No. P0010A Inductotherm for operation on 100/130-v., 50/60-cy., including 12 foot electrode cable.

Also available for operation on 200/250-v., 50/60-cy., and 100/130-v., 25/49-cy., (with mobile cabinet) and for 200/250-v., 25/49-cy., (with mobile cabinet) and for operation on direct current.

Code PASOV Cat. No. P0010C Inductotherm for operation on 100/130-v., 50/60-cy., EQUIPPED FOR SURGERY, complete with necessary cord, clip connector, one square foot of electrode foil, electrodes, instrument rack, foot switch, and one 12 foot electrode cable.

Also available for operation on 200/250-v., 50/60-cycles, and on direct current.

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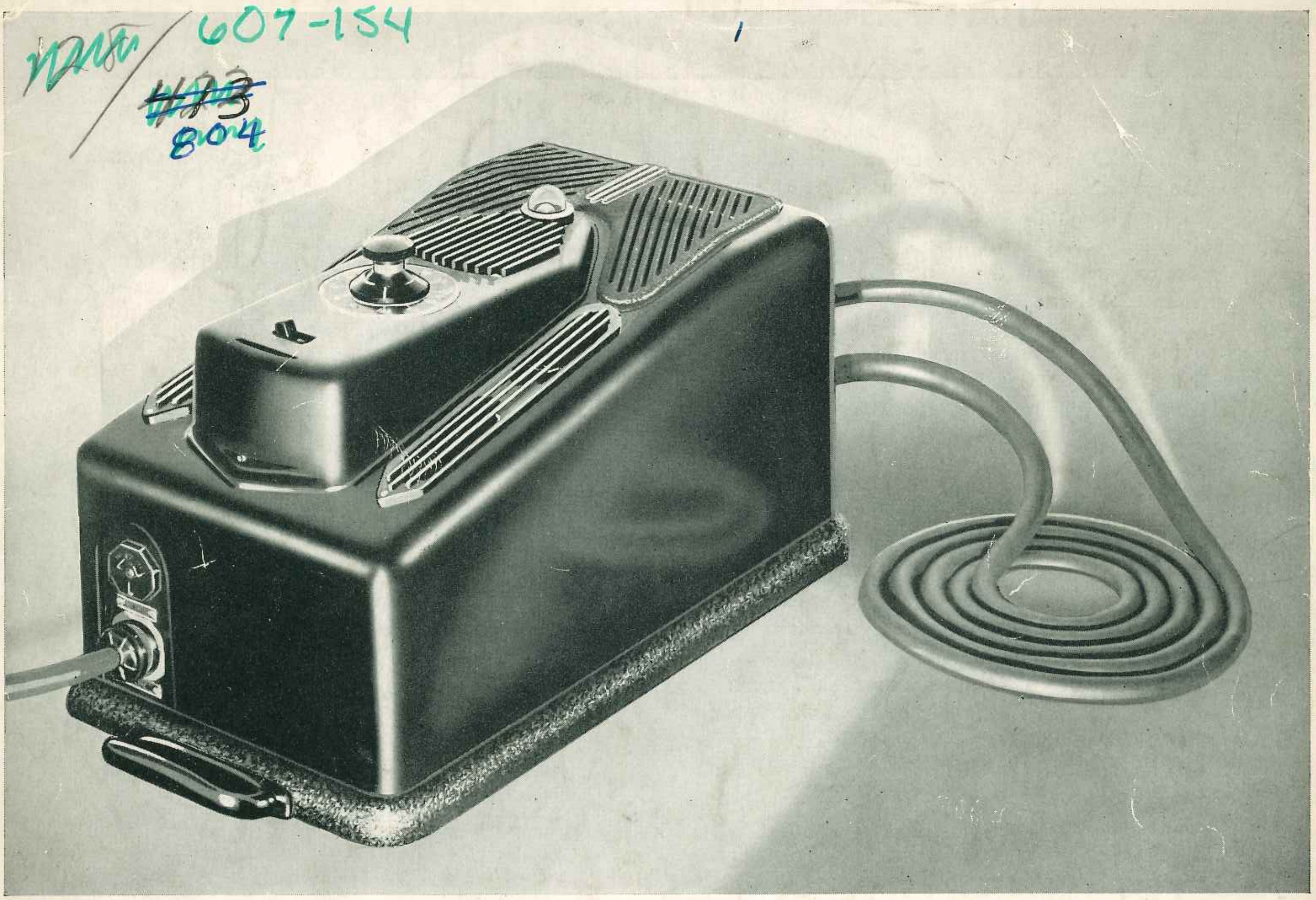

DEEP TISSUE HEATING by Electromagnetic Induction

THE G-E INDUCTOTHERM

For Use in Local Treatment or Electropyrexia

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What It Is • • • What It

INDUCTOTHERMY (electromagnetic induction) is the most effective method known today for the generation of heat within the deep tissues. It offers an entirely new conception of simplicity of application and ease of control, both in the giving of local treatment and production of electropyrexia.

Inductothermy is employable wherever and whenever the use of heat is indicated, for its range covers the entire field of thermotherapy. Its action is rapid, and it promotes greater comfort for the patient.

The machine itself is attractive in appearance, sturdy in construction, silent and efficient in operation. No wonder that it, and the method it made possible, have gained universal, enthusiastic reception and acceptance.

The G-E Inductotherm is an electron-tube (Pliotron) oscillator, generating an alternating current of approximately 15,000,000 cycles per second. The current is conducted through a flexible cable which is placed around, over, or under the part to be treated. An alternating magnetic field is created by the flow of current through the Inductotherm cable. When electrically conductive material, such as human or animal tissue, is placed within this field, eddy currents of the same frequency as the exciting current (15,000,000 cycles) are produced in the tissues and these, in turn, generate heat.

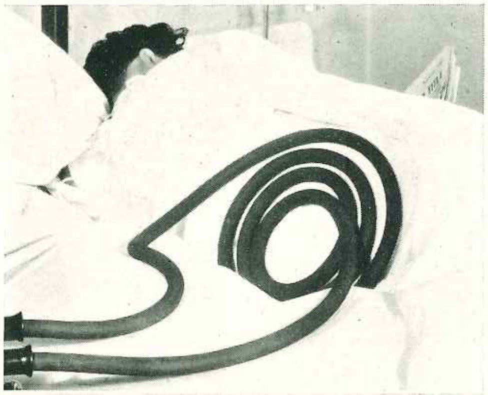
The more conductive the tissue, the greater is the heating effect, and Inductothermy, therefore, produces maximum heating in the vascular areas which are more conductive than adipose and skin tissues.

> G. Beard: *Physiother. Rev.*, 16:100 (May-June) 1936.
>
> *"The relative efficacy of the short wave diathermy machines and technics for heating living human tissue at a depth of 1½ inches is (1) electromagnetic induction, coil technic..*
> *...”*

> Coulter & Osborne: *Arch. P.T., X-Ray, Rad.* XVII: 135, (March) 1936.
>
> *"The electromagnetic field gave the most comfortable treatment to the patient and produced the highest temperatures."*

Inductothermy provides a method of heating tissue that is highly efficient and free from intricacies of application and control. The value of its inherent characteristics is best appreciated when it is borne in mind that excessive heat created in skin or fatty tissues made it difficult, with older methods, to treat successfully those patients who had large amounts of subcutaneous fat.

> W. K. Russell; *Br. Med. Jrnl.*, Nov. 9, 1935. P925.
>
> *"I have found Inductothermy a most satisfactory method because it fulfills the following conditions: (1) It is safe and comfortable for the patient. (2) The apparatus is simple and convenient, silent in operation, very compact and portable. (3) The machine is easily installed, and is inexpensive to maintain."*



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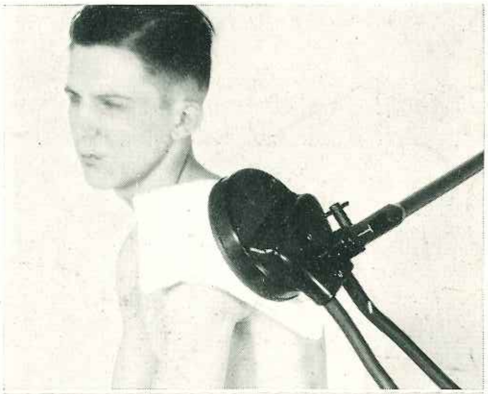
Deep heating of the sacroiliac region with flat coil technique. Treatment may be given in the consulting room or home. Compare its simplicity with the difficulty of applying metal electrodes.



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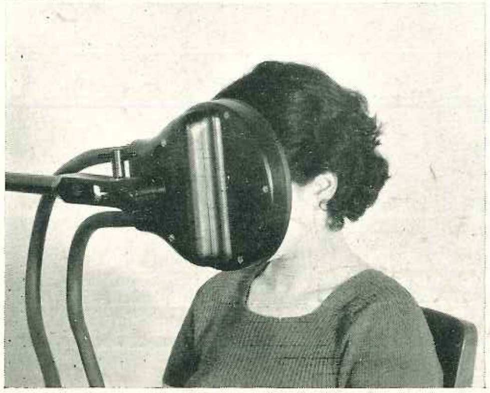
Disk electrode technique for the shoulder. The cable electrode may be wrapped around shoulder if preferred. If the patient is supine the pancake coil may be employed.



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Inductothermy is widely used in treating sinuses. Disk electrode does not touch the face.

▶

The patient is at ease, comfortable when receiving pelvic application. A consulting room procedure, usually.

WHERE INDUCTOTHERMY CAN BE EMPLOYED

Local Treatment. Employ Inductothermy in those many conditions where you would ordinarily apply or prescribe heating by means of hot water, electric pad, lamps, or older diathermic apparatus. The disadvantages of such measures are manifest, whereas when Inductothermy is used, the heating effect is immediate, soothing and deep-seated.

Respiratory Conditions. As, for example, pneumonia. Diathermy has been recognized as a valuable adjuvant measure in the treatment of pneumonia. Difficulties in application have, however, limited its use—difficulties which Inductothermy has eliminated. Inductothermy may be employed without disturbing the patient's coverings, and, already, medical literature has brought favorable reports of the use of this remarkable modality in the management of pneumonia.

Schmitt, *Arch., P. T., X-Ray, Rad.,* XVII:5, May, 1936 299-304.

> *"Electromagnetic induction has benefited all forms of pneumonia described. In all patients treated, the relief from dyspnea, cyanosis and pain was marked; it takes place during and after the first treatment and is usually quite complete after the second treatment."*

(Reprint on request)

Jenkins, *Tex. State J. Med.,* 31: Dec., 1935, 474.

> *"Diathermy is indicated in all forms of pneumonia, except in cases where the patient may have had pulmonary tuberculosis. The symptomatic relief alone justifies its use. The mortality rate in 103 cases so treated was 7.76 per cent."*

Fever Therapy. A measure which, while comparatively new, is receiving a great deal of attention from the profession because of the favorable reports appearing in accredited literature. Inductothermy, because it removes the mechanical and electrical complications experienced with other physical methods, and because it offers certainty of control, is definitely the preferable means of producing hyperpyrexia. Application is so simple—control so absolute.

Of great importance is the fact that Inductothermy, as compared with all other methods used in raising body temperature, results in lower pulse rates — consistently maintained.

Schmitt, Holmquest, Marshall: "Fever Therapy," *Physiother. Rev.,* 16:3, May-June, 1936, 98-100.

> *"The pulse is desirably regular and moderate in rate, even the maximum pulse rates obtained in this series being entirely satisfactory."*

A SIMPLIFIED SET-UP FOR INDUCTOPYREXIA

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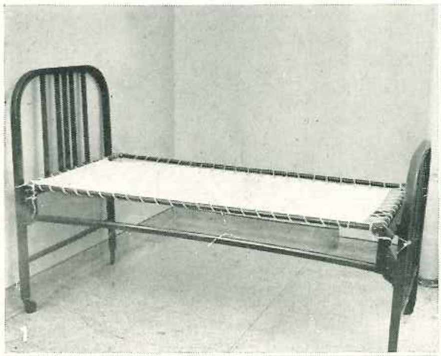
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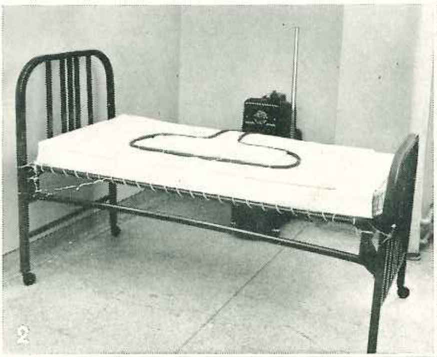
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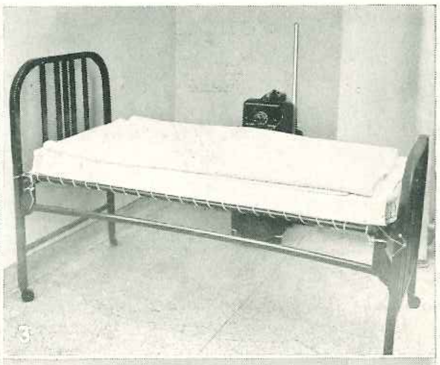
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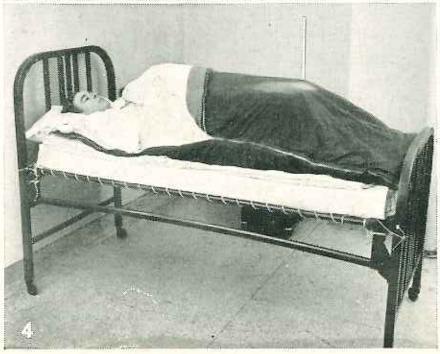
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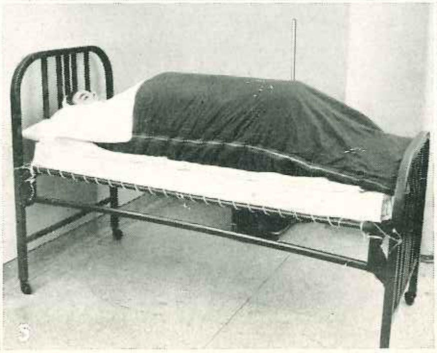
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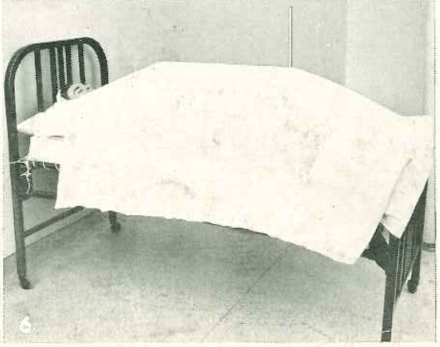
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